

should use Zit Complete. Stearns' * * * Every case of Stricture could be avoided * * * to avoid use Zit Complete, Stearns' * * * Seminal Vesiculitis * * * to prevent it follow all directions * * * on labels of Zit Complete, Stearns' * * * till cure is final and complete."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the "G Zit" Complete consisted of two preparations, bougies and capsules (antiseptics) for internal use. The bougies were composed essentially of silver nucleinate in cacao butter base. The contents of the capsules consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oleoresin of cubebs, sulphurated linsced oil, and a small amount of plant extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 16, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S902. Misbranding of Dr. Silverstone's International [Internal] Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 11 Dozen Packages of Dr. Silverstone's International [Internal] Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11393. I. S. No. 3035-r. S. No. W-515.)

On October 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen packages of Dr. Silverstone's International [Internal] Remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. Planten & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Washington, arriving on or about July 10, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "Dr. Silverstone's Internal Remedy (Klotz & 999 Capsule Form) * * * Prepared for The Pioneer Drug Co., * * * Seattle, Wash., 36 capsules in box * * * For the relief of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture and all unnatural discharges in Male and Female. Does not produce nausea as do most internal remedies of this nature, used in connection with our injection will cure the most obstinate cases."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted essentially of resins and volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 16, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*